TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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GEN. PERSHING FOR DISARMAMENT

Former A. E. F. Commander Says Powers Should Agree

FEARS A GREATER WAR

Speaks At Hoover's $1,000 Stew Dinner—More Than $2,000,000 Raised For Starving Children Of Europe.

New York.—One thousand of New York's men and women of wealth paid $1,000 or more each to sit at a plain board table and eat beef stew.

The "banquet" was a testimonial arranged by Herbert Hoover, chairman of the European Relief Council, of America's effort to succor the 3,500,000 starving children of Europe.

The stew, accompanied by white bread and a cup of cocoa, was the same as served to starving children at relief stations throughout Europe at a cost of less than a cent and a half.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Mr. Hoover, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont, and other notables carried soup bowls and were first in a line that passed the army field kitchen to be served. The servitors were young society women.

A vacant high chair, placed for the "invisible" guest of honor for the children for whom Hoover's campaign of $35,000,000 was launched, stood at the head of the speaker's table.

The dinner netted $2,011,568 for the children.

General Pershing spoke in favor of world disarmament.

"The world doesn't seem to learn from experience," he said. "It would appear that the lessons of the past six years should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth. But no one nation can reduce armaments unless all do. Isn't it then time for an awakening among enlightened people to the end that the leading powers may reach some rational agreement which would not only relieve the world of this terrible financial load, but which in itself would be a long step toward the prevention of war?

"Ours is not an aggressive nation. We want no territory, and we have no designs on other people. If other nations have the same attitude it seems unreasonable not to believe that all would be willing to prove it by consenting to limit armaments.

"Unless some such move be made we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself—and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war to darkness and barbarism."

An important step to prevent a recurrence of a world war even greater than the one recently ended would be to curtail expenditures for the maintenance of armies and navies, the General declared.

Estimates recently presented to Congress for naval and military purposes, he asserted, contemplate an appropriation for the next fiscal year amounting to more than $5,000,000 for every working day in the year.

"It is a gloomy commentary on world conditions," he continued, "that expenditures several times greater than ever before in peace time should be considered necessary, especially when the most rigid economy in governmental administration is essential if we are to avoid national bankruptcy."

CRIME RECORDS BROKEN.

Bank Raids Particularly Serious, Says Secret Service Chief.

Washington.—Criminal activity at this time is the greatest in the history of the Secret Service, according to testimony of Wm. H. Moran, chief of the bureau, before the House Appropriations Committee. There were more arrests last year than in any single year since 1897, he said.

"At the rate we are going now this promises to be a banner year in this respect," Mr. Moran declared. "The activity in all lines of endeavor, particularly as to bank robberies, is serious. I think we have an incidental interest in bank robberies, because scarcely any of them are pulled off that do not involve the taking of registered bonds, unsigned bank currency or something that we must protect. Two hundred and forty cases a month has been our average on forged checks alone."

PRISONERS GO ON JAG.

Loot Jail Strong Room And Get Christmas Cheer.

Raleigh, N. C.—Four prisoners in the city jail here enjoyed a moonshine Christmas celebration, the illicit inspiration for which was looted from the jail strong room. The facts came out when one of the quartet appeared in court to face charges of having destroyed city property. The prisoner pleaded that he had not recovered from the effects of the confiscated moonshine, so Judge Harris postponed the case.

IS GAS PROOF AT 115.

Chicago Woman, Nearly Asphyxiated, Walks Home After Revival.

Chicago.—Mrs. Sarah Quinn, who says she is 115 years old, declared she was "as well as usual" after being nearly asphyxiated in her home. She is believed to have absent-minded blown out the gas stove flame. An hour after being revived in a hospital she insisted on going home "to do the dishes."

TO ATTEMPT TO FLY 2097 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

San Antonio, Tex.—An attempt to fly 2079 miles from Florida to California in an airplane in 24 hours will be made February 22 by Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., Maj. Henry C. Pratt, air officer of the Eighth Corps area, announced. Lieutenant Pearson won the transcontinental air race last winter.

The flight will be made in three "hops." The starting point will be Pablo Beach, Jacksonville, Fla.

The flight will be the first attempt to cross the continent for a continuous speed record, the two necessary stops only requiring 45 minutes.

POISON GAS TO WIN NEXT WAR

Reason For Legislation to Shut Out German Dyestuffs

BOTH COME FROM COAL TAR

Dyes In Transit Excepted—Washington Officials See In This Competition With American-Made Dyestuffs.

Washington.—By the passage of the dyestuffs import regulations act, Great Britain has definitely accepted the theory that poison gas will be the supreme weapon of the next war, and at the same time, has opened the way for the entry of German dyes into this country, according to the views expressed by chemical experts of the government.

The British act, which became a law, prohibits the importation of dyestuffs into Great Britain for 10 years, which government experts declared, will enable England to build up her dye industry to a point of complete independence of the outside world.

Poison gas and dyestuffs both come from coal tar, it was explained, and from the manufacture of the commercial article to the production of the military weapon is but another step in a continuous process. By insuring the development of the dye industry, chemical experts here said, Great Britain has laid the ground work for possible widespread use of gas in warfare, as chemical factories can turn from the manufacture of dyestuffs to the production of poison gas practically at will.

Direct competition in this country between German and American-made dyes also is seen by officials here as a result of the British dyestuffs act. While the act prohibits the importation of dye products into the United Kingdom, the restriction does not apply to good imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of trans-shipment.

Under the present War Trade Board regulation, officials explained, dyes may not be imported into this country when it can be shown they are of German origin. But it would be practically impossible, they added, to determine the origin of goods shipped by way of England if the casings were changed before consignment to this country.

An influx of German dyes would probably mean, officials frankly stated, that the development of the American industry would be hindered and consequently the United States would fall behind the other nations in ability to produce poison gas in the event of a war.

TELLS OF MAKING BOMBS.

Brooklyn Boy Whose Home-Made Product Killed Chum.

New York.—Declaration that he "learned how to make bombs from the dictionary" and that one of his home-made products killed a chum and probably fatally injured another boy and himself last Sunday, was made by Herbert Bramm, a Brooklyn youth, the police said.

Bramm, who first claimed he had found the bomb at Bergen Beach while hunting, also confessed, the police say, he had made other bombs and had "set them off" in an outlying district "to hear the noise."

The boys were in Bramm's home unscrewing a piece of gas pipe, loaded with powder and cartridges, when it exploded, killing John McKenny, Jr., 18 years old, and severely wounding Bramm and Paul Clandow, 17. Little hope is held at the hospital for Bramm's recovery, while Clandow has failed to recover consciousness.

DEATHS LAID TO GEESE.

Health Officials Think They Gave Children Scarlet Fever.

Mauch Chunk, Pa.—The recent death of three children of John Ruyak, a Nesquehoning hotelkeeper, has brought action from the local health authorities, and the killing of Ruyak's flock of geese has been ordered. The health board is of the opinion that the geese were infected with scarlet fever germs, which were communicated to the children. An investigation is being made by the board.

"CANDY GRANDPA" DEAD.

For 30 Years He Had Given Sweets Daily To Children.

Wilmington, Del.—Andrew Miles Fleming, known in Los Angeles, Cal., his home, as the "candy grandpa" because for 30 years he has made a daily practice of distributing candy to the poor children, died here at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. J. Webster. Death was due to heart disease. He was 83 years old.

BIG GUNS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

Adequate Protection From Land, Sea and Air

TRACKS TO CARRY THE GUNS

Bill Will Be Drafted By House Body Soon—Harding's Inspection Responsible For Decision To Carry Out Work.

Washington.—Adequate protection for the Panama Canal from attacks of enemies from the air, land or sea is to be provided for in a bill soon to be drafted by the House Committee on Appropriations for Fortifications and Sea Coast Defenses. Members of the committee now are virtually agreed upon a plan to make the canal impregnable.

It has been suggested unofficially to those members of the House in charge of appropriations that the canal must be given the best of modern defenses. These suggestions were said to have resulted directly from the recent inspection of the canal's fortifications by President-elect Harding and his party.

Plans to meet these suggestions and at the same time adhere strictly to the rules of economy laid down by House leaders have been tentatively agreed to. They involve the sending of necessary ordnance, including the largest calibered artillery pieces, to the canal as soon as they are produced. This ordnance includes those guns which were authorized in 1918 for the coast defense purposes, the first of which are to be delivered next spring.

In addition to the canal's mainland defenses, the War Department has proposed the placing of several of the longest range rifles on an island located about 15 miles off the Pacific entrance. The committee members are said to have agreed to this proposal and will authorize the placement of guns there as soon as the State Department can conclude diplomatic negotiations to that end.

The Atlantic entrance, under the present plans, will be provided with an elaborate system of tracks designed to carry the heaviest railroad artillery mounts with guns calibred to greater distances than those used by the most powerful dreadnaughts afloat.

House members believe that the canal thus can be made impregnable by use of material now under construction and with only little additional expense to the Government.

CALLS FOR SHIP BOARD DATA.

Senator Edge Wants Full Statement Of Operations.

Washington.—A resolution calling upon the United States Shipping Board for a complete statement of its activities, expenditures, investments, operations and profits, if any, from September, 1916, to November 30 of this year, was offered in the Senate by Senator Walter E. Edge, Republican, of New Jersey.

Senator Edge says that approximately $4,000,000,000 of public funds have been used by the board "and an accounting of this investment now is imperatively advised in order that the people, through their Congress, may frame a definite policy and enact legislation for the stimulation and business-like management of the merchant marine."

GAS BLASTS BOMBARD EMBASSY.

Barrage Of Main Covers Makes Britons Think Of Bombs.

Washington.—Residents of the British Embassy and vicinity were awakened by an impromptu bombardment, presumably due to leaky gas mains. One blast occurred within 150 yards of the embassy, bringing visions of bombs plot outrages to the police guard. Nine explosions took place, manhole covers flying in all directions while the barrage lasted. Gas concentrations in electric conduits were believed to have started the trouble.

HOLD WILSON'S DECISION.

French Foreign Office Will Not Publish It Just Yet.

Paris.—The Foreign Office stated it had been decided not to make public President Wilson's Armenian boundary decision, at least until after the meeting of the Entente premiers on the Mediterranean Coast early in January, when possible revision of the treaty with Turkey will be one of the most important subjects discussed.

This decision was taken, it was said, because President Wilson's decision was based on the implication that the Sevres Treaty would be ratified and the Foreign Office doubted now whether such ratification would be given.

WOMEN ON GRAND JURY.

First Three To Serve In Cumberland County, Pa.

Carlisle, Pa.—The names of Mrs. Leonora Flower, Mrs. Minnie Rynard and Miss Lina Piper were taken from the grand jury wheel as the first Cumberland county women selected for such service. The first named are Carlisle ladies, while Miss Piper is from Penn Township.

VILLISTAS PARDONS UPHELD.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Pardons granted by Governor Larazolo to 16 Villistas serving terms in the State penitentiary for their participation in a raid on Columbus, N. M., are valid, the State Supreme Court ruled, but it likewise upheld the action of Luna county officials in rearresting the men before they had been released. The Mexicans will be kept at the State prison pending trial on new charges of murder in connection with the raid.

OPPOSITION TO BIG INAUGURAL COST

Leaders Begin to Set Brakes Against Lavish Outlay

BORAH WANTS $10,000 LIMIT

Washington Goes Ahead With Plans For Vast Spectacle—Mardi Gras Suggested—Use of Pension Office Opposed.

Washington.—Leaders in Congress, irrespective of party lines, began to apply the brakes to any program for a lavish outlay of money for the inaugural ceremonies on March 4 next. Washington citizens may expend what they please on the downtown festival, these leaders say, but the Federal appropriation is to be along the lines of the thought of the country for economy.

Simultaneously with the first meeting of the joint Congressional committee in charge of the inauguration ceremonies, Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, announced that if no one else did so he would offer a resolution to limit the Federal outlay to $10,000.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Borah, "I would like to limit the appropriation to $10. I know that would hire a taxicab to bring the new President to the Capitol to be sworn in and return him to the White House afterward."

Already serious opposition is arising to the plan for using the Pension Office to stage the inaugural ball. It was estimated that to use this office will cost the Government $25,000 to $30,000. This expense will be incurred because of the removal of the office furniture out of the building to prepare it for the ball and the loss of time by clerks who could not work while their quarters are disturbed both before and after the inaugural dance.

Senator Knute Nelson, who presided at the meeting of the joint inaugural committee of Congress, said he was opposed to using the Pension Building for a ball. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, another member of the committee, said that office "will never be used with my vote." Senator Lenroot estimated it would cost fully $25,000 to have the inaugural ball, this amount representing Government loss.

Led by the multimillionaire chairman of the inaugural committee, Edward B. McLean, Washington is preparing to make the Harding inaugural one of the most spectacular ever held.

Not only is it planned to revive the inaugural bal, but a Mardi Gras parade is suggested for the night of March 4. The court of honor, from which the new President will watch the inaugural procession, will be an unusually elaborate affair and the best architects are now at work designing the plans.

Already the local finance committee has announced that an inaugural fund of $90,000 has been guaranteed by merchants and Washington residents, and a guaranty fund of $125,000 to $150,000 is contemplated.

Washington hotels are now practically booked up for inaugural week and with few exceptions are insisting that the rooms be rented for the entire week. Prices for these rooms for the week are said to range from $70 for inside rooms without baths, to $200 for rooms facing Pennsylvania avenue, or commanding a view of that avenue, along which the inaugural parade and the Mardi Gras festival will move.

TAKES RAP AT CONGRESS.

Prof. Lindsay Rogers Addresses Political Science Body.

Washington.—Congress must put its own house in order if it expects to get back the power and prestige which have passed gradually into the hands of the executive departments of the Government, Prof. Lindsay Rogers, of the Univrsity of Virginia, declared in an address before the American Political Science Association. Professor Rogers said that instead of being representatives of the whole people, members of Congress too often were but diplomats who came to Washington to represent their fellow-partisans in their own districts.

CARUSO OPERATION A SUCCESS.

Physicians Announce Tenor's Condition As Satisfactory.

New York.—Physicians attending Enrico Caruso, tenor, who is ill with pleurisy at his apartment here, announced he had been successfully operated upon and that his condition is satisfacory. A bulletin signed by six doctors attending him said: "Mr. Caruso has been successfully operated upon by Dr. John F. Erdman for Empyema. His condition is satisfactory."

WAR LOWERS FRENCH CENSUS.

Population Reduced 4,000,000, Says Public Assistance Head.

Paris.—The population of France was reduced by 4,000,000 during the war, said Louis Mourier, the new Director of Public Assistance, in discussing measures to be taken by the Seine Departmental Council to reduce infant mortality.

COMMITTED FOR BOND THEFT.

Doughty Charged With Stealing $100,000 From Missing Man.

Toronto, Ont.—John Doughty was committed for trial by Magistrate G. Dennis on the charge of the theft of Victory bonds valued at $100,000, the property of Ambrose J. Small, missing theatrical magnate of this city. When arraigned in Police Court Doughty pleaded not guilty to both the charges of theft and that accusing him of abducting his former employer.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Lynchburg.—Dr. James H. Franklin, a native of Pamplin, Prince Edward county, now corresponding secretary of the foreign mission board of the Northern Baptist Church, has received the decoration of Legion of Honor from the French government. The honor was bestowed recently in Boston by General Nivelle.

Richmond.—Virginia farmers are the victims of bad roads. This was the statement made by Henry M. Taylor, field agent for Virginia of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, in speaking of the low-price levels of tobacco, cotton and other farm products.

Bristol.—Harry Lawson, aged 26 years, was arrested charged with the murder of Ira N. Taylor, wealthy farmer of Rye Cove, Va., after bloodhounds taken to the scene of the murder went to Lawson's house.

Taylor's body was found near his home. His skull had been crushed with a club and a shotgun wound was found in his head.

Lynchburg.—Miss Channing M. Goode, formerly postmistress of College Park Postoffice, until it was merged into the Lynchburg office, died at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. George Floyd Rogers, where she was a guest for the night. Miss Goode was 80 years old and was a native of Bedford county. She was a sister of the late John Goode, who was president of the last constitutional convention of Virginia.

Charlottesville.—Mrs. H. D. Forsythe, aged 72, widow of Harry Douglas Forsythe, of London, England, and New Orleans, and daughter of the late Brandish Johnson, of New York City, died near Esmont, in the southern part of the county. She is survived by these children: Mrs. John B. Elliott, of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. W. H. Langhorne, of Warren; William B. Forsythe, of Little Rock, Ark.; Harry Forsythe, of New York City, and Messrs. Douglas and George L. Forsythe, of Esmont, Va.

Roanoke.—T. Chester Fleck, aged 28, wealthy business man and prominent here socially, was arrested, charged with involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. D. L. Davis, aged 33, wife of a Norfolk and Western Railway freight conductor. According to the police, Fleck drove an automobile on the sidewalk and ran over Mrs. Davis, killing her instantly. The woman is survived by three small children. Fleck was released on $5,000 bond.

Charlottesville.—Miss Virginia Blakely Mosby, aged 81, sister of the late distinguished Confederate leader, Col. John Singleton Mosby, died here Monday. She came here three months ago from Baltimore, where she had spent the past year with her niece, Miss Pauline Mosby, daughter of the "Partisan Ranger." The body was taken to Bedford City, where the funeral and interment was held. The remains were accompanied by her nephew, John Mosby Russell, a New York attorney, who was with his aunt during her last days. Miss Mosby was a daughter of the late Alfred Mosby, of Nelson county, Virginia, but was reared in Albemarle. Like her brother, she had played no inconspicuous part in the stirring events of her native State, which marked the eventful era of her more than four-score years.

Danville.—William Morton, a local resident had a narrow escape on Christmas Eve near Blanche. He was going hunting and was driving a five-passenger car of heavy build with the curtains up. In the car with him was his hunting dog. While on the ferry crossing Dan River at Blanche, N. C., his foot slipped and his car accidently rolled backward off the ferry boat and landed in deep water.

Caught in the car under the curtains, he succeeded in bursting through the side curtain and despite fifty shells in his pockets he managed to swim to safety.

On the bank he could see the struggle of his hunting dog which vainly bumped against the automobile cover. Morton lost no time, but again plunged into the river, swam back to his car and with one sweep of his knife gashed the material and released the dog which was half drowned. He carried the animal back to land.

Danville.—An unusual automobile accident occurred in front of Mount Vernon Church Sunday night when a small sedan car containing a man and woman and a baby, as yet unidentified, turned turtle. Nobody was hurt. One tire of the machine appears to have hung in a street car switch, causing the machine to swing around on the ice-covered street and to turn over. The three people were taken out through the top of the sedan, which was broken in. They are said to have been residents of Schoolfield.

Lynchburg.—A mass meeting of tobacco growers of Virginia has been called for Lynchburg on January 11, the object of the meeting to secure co-operation among the growers in the planting and marketing of the tobacco crop.

Danville.—The crime wave hit Danville when unidentified masked white men held up Rufus Oliver, negro janitor of the American National Bank, and made him deliver all of his cash, $25 in all. He was carrying his Christmas tips to the bank to be credited to his account.

STATE CAPITAL

65,000 Virginians Will Pay Income Taxes.

Richmond.—Approximately 65,000 persons in Virginia and some 6,000 corporations and business concerns will file income tax statements, it was estimated by officials in the United States Internal Revenue Department here. This will be the first time that the returns for the entire State will be received in Richmond, as formerly the State was divided into two districts and has only recently been consolidated.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the internal revenue derived by the government from this district and actually collected through the Richmond office amounted to $30,000,000. For the first five and a half months of this fiscal year the Richmond office has already received in income tax returns about $30,000,000, it is stated.

Dispatches received from Washington were to the effect that blanks for returns are now being prepared and will be forwarded to the Richmond office early in January for distribution. The department has a record of every person and corporation in the State which paid income tax last year, and a blank will be forwarded at once to each person or corporation which formerly paid income tax.

Failure to receive such a blank, however, the department advises, does not release the person who is eligible to pay income tax, from his responsibility. March 15 is the last day for the filing of such returns. The two Virginia departments were consolidated on July 1.

Farm Labor Highest In History Of Virginia.

Farm wages during 1920 were the highest in the history of the State, according to the report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, which was released through Henry M. Taylor, statistician for Virginia.

The average rate per month with board when hired by the year, was $36.10, compared with $31 in 1919, and $14 ten years ago. The average wage per day for other than harvest work was $2.20 with board and $2.84 without, while last year the rate was $1.85 with board, and $2.42 without, and ten years ago 78 cents with board, and $1.10 without.

It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the 1920 apple crop was shipped out of the county where grown, compared with 45 per cent. last year and 52 per cent. in 1913. Only the best grades were shipped this year on account of the high cost of barrels, and the low prices offered for the apples.

Only 12 per cent. of farm lands had been plowed by December 1, compared with 15 per cent. last year. The late corn crop, dry weather, and shortage of labor are the causes of this decrease.

The average yield of straw per acre is estimated as follows: wheat, .91 ton; oat, .84 ton; rye, 1.00 ton; and barley, .80 ton.

The average number of cords of firewood burned per farm is eighteen, and the average value is $4.50.

Denies Higher Gas Rate.

In an opinion handed down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission, the Rosslyn Gas Company, of Rosslyn, was refused an increase in gas rate. The present rate, which will remain in effect, is $1.50.

According to the opinion, which was written by Major Alexander Forward, the company is collecting two profits from the consumer, the aggregate of both being sufficient to give a just return. The company, it is claimed, is a subsidiary of a company operating in Washington. The subsidiary company manufactures no gas, and simply pipes what it customers use across the boundary in to the State and charges a profit for the trouble. This, in the opinion of the commission, together with the profit made by the manufacturing company, is a reasonable profit.

Express Company Seeks Change.

Application for revised classifications of express matter, as sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was made of the State Corporation Commission here by the American Express Company. The commission set January 20, as a date for a hearing of the petition of the company.

No radical changes are contemplated. The Interstate Commerce Commission's sanction was given only to a part of the petition of the company and it is not believed that the Stae Corporaion Commission will hear any opposition expressed to the petition.

Virginia's Health Work Praised.

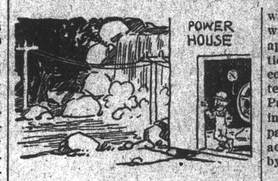
Virginia ranks with the best in the efficiency of its health organization, Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, declared at a banquet of health workers of the State, given at the Richmond Hotel in honor of himself and Sir Arthur Newsholme, here to attend the annual conference of State health workers. He paid Dr. Ennion G. Williams, Virginia Health Commissioner, a high tribute for his work during the past twelve years as head of the health department.

Lynchburg.—J. J. Fray, of Gladys, who has been teaching in the schools of the State for eight years, has announced himself a candidate for division superintendent of the schools for Campbell county.

Bristol.—Eleven stills were destroyed by revenue and local officers in a raid completed in Wise County, Virginia. Permanent still houses, covered with tar roofing, were found by the officer. The moonshiners escaped.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

National Parks and Water Power Act



WASHINGTON.—One of the first bills introduced at this session of congress was a bill (S. 4354) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto; and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920; referred to the committee on commerce. This bill was introduced by Senator Jones of Washington, chairman of the committee on commerce, who pledged himself to this action to Secretary Payne of the Interior department before the President signed the water power act last June.

Apparently the national park service was asleep at the switch, for the new water power act permits the filing of applications for power sites in the national parks. The power commission consists of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture. Secretary Payne protested to the President, holding that the granting of a national park power permit should be only by act of congress. Then came the pledge by Senator Jones.

The official statement of the national park policy is "That the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of your own time." The organic act creating the national park service specifies that the purpose of the national parks is "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein."

Applications for permits, however, have already been filed in Grand Canon, Yosemite and Sequoia.

Friends of the national parks have already begun the bombardment of congress, the women being especially active. A glance at the list of memorials, petitions, etc., shows protest from women's organizations from Rhode Island to California.

Sure; Why Spoil a Perfectly Good Lake?

SOUTH DAKOTA evidently knows a good thing when she sees it—and wants to keep it, especially if Uncle Sam is willing to pay the bills. Anyway, Representative Sterling of that state presented this memorial:

"Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring)—

"Whereas the congress of the United States in years past has appropriated money for the sinking of four 6-inch wells on the shores of Lake Andes, in the County of Charles Mix, State of South Dakota, for the purpose and object of keeping said lake filled with water to at least its normal depth, which result has been fully and successfully realized, to the great pleasure, satisfaction and enjoyment of the general public, and all persons interested, with the exception of certain landowners, whose lands abutting the shores of said lake have become flooded and covered with water; and

"Whereas the owners of said flooded lands have instituted proceedings with a view of inducing congress to appropriate money for the draining of said lake to such an extent as to reclaim their flooded lands, which if done will, to a very great extent, destroy the beauty and benefits of said lake: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the legislature of the State of South Dakota, That the congress of the United States and our senators and representatives in congress be, and hereby are, memorialized and petitioned to appropriate a reasonable amount of money to indemnify and reimburse the owners of said flooded lands, and that no action be taken or money appropriated for the draining or lowering of said lake."

To Group the Federal Government Jobs

THERE appears to be considerable vim to the movement to reorganize the executive department. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania introduced the following resolution for Senator McCormick of Illinois (absent in Europe):

"Resolved, That there be appointed a special committee of the senate to be composed of 10 members, 6 to be chosen from the majority party and 4 from the minority party, to consider measures for the reorganization of the executive departments and the creation of a department of public works and a department of public welfare."

Senator Jones of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 32), which goes fully into details:

"Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That a joint committee of the house and senate, to be composed of five members of the senate, to be appointed by the vice president, and five members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by the speaker thereof, be, and the same same is hereby, created and authorized and directed to investigate the various activities of the several departments and agencies of the government and submit reports to congress from time to time recommending the reorganization of the various departments and agencies and the placing under one department or agency the various activities of the government relating to the same or correlated subject matter, with a view to doing away with duplication in government work and promoting efficiency and economy in the government service.

The department of public works in the Knox resolution would be the reorganized interior department.

Protection for Maternity and Infancy

REPRESENTATIVES of eleven national organizations of women have created a joint congressional committee to work in Washington for the passage of various measures, among them the Sheppard-Towner bill to provide protection for maternity and infancy. Among the members of the committee are Miss Ethel Smith, National Women's Trade Union league; Mrs. Kate Trenholme Abrams and Miss Lida Hafford, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Ellis Yost, Women's Christian Temperance union; Miss Louise Stanley, American Home Economics association; Miss Mary O'Toole, District of Columbia Woman Suffrage association; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman National League of Women Voters;

That the women of the country want this bill passed is evident from the flood of petitions presented to congress. In a single number of the Congressional Record are these petitions:

Fruit Hill Women's club, New Providence, R. I.; Ragozza club of Rockford, Ill.; residents of Washington county, Pa.; Woman's Club of Dover, N. H.; Woman's Club of New London, N. H.; Women's City club of Calais, Me.; P. E. O. society, Dorcas society and Monday club of Dickinson, N. Dak.; Economics club of Ryder, N. Dak.; Mrs. J. A. McConnell of Crockett, Texas, chairman County League of Women Voters; Dane County (Wis.) League of Women Voters; Woman's Literary union, Portland, Me.; Streator (Ill.) Federation of Parent and Teachers' clubs; Woman's Club of York, Pa.; Texas Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Bureau of Veteran Re-establishment"

CONSOLIDATION of all branches of the government dealing with soldiers' welfare under a plan backed by the American Legion is proposed in a joint bill introduced in the house and senate by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts and Senator Capper of Kansas. In drafting the measure which will be pressed for passage this session, Mr. Rogers had the assistance of the legion's national legislative committee; Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, director of the war risk insurance bureau; W. Lamkin, head of the federal board for vocational education, and Mrs. Lavender Warren, who is a member of the public health service.

It creates in the Department of the Interior a "bureau of veteran re-establishment." To it would be transferred all the functions of the war risk insurance bureau, which now handles 80 per cent of the soldier relief work; the rehabilitation work of the federal board for vocational education, and such functions of the public health service as are connected with physical examinations of soldiers.

The director of the bureau would receive $10,000 a year. He would have full power to conduct all government functions having to do with soldier welfare and to promote greater efficiency in extending relief immediately upon application of a soldier and then forward the case to Washington for review should doubt arise as to the wisdom of the original action.

The crux of the whole plan, according to Mr. Rogers, is that one man, the director, would be supremely responsible for all soldiers' relief.

"The day of passing the buck would end," he declared.